



Last Call

Just a reminder, if you have not paid your 2022 HRS membership dues, this will be your last issue of the HRS newsletter.

HRS Bylaws require that we remove delinquent members from our membership roster on March 31st every year.

If you are unsure of the status of your membership, please contact HRS Membership Director Janice Fukuda to inquire immediately. Janice can be reached at: fukudaj002@hawaii.rr.com.

For continuing members, thank you very much for your valuable support! For those leaving us, we wish you well in your rose-growing endeavors.

Virtual Workshop: *Chilli Thrips*

By Marsha Yokomichi
HRS Master Rosarian

On February 19, 2022, HRS members were treated to a very interesting and informative Zoom workshop on **Chilli Thrips** by myself and fellow HRS Master Rosarian, Myrna Cariaga.

I started the workshop describing the devastating damage of this pest and how it almost made many local rosarians give up their hobby of growing roses back in the Summer of 2007.

At the time, HRS Members didn't have a clue on what was ailing our rose plants and the harvest of

Continued on Page 2

UGC Rose Spotlight: *Grande Dame*



Photo by Myrna Cariaga

By Cathy Matsuzaki

This magnificent saturated deep-pink rose is befitting of its name, **Grande Dame**, as she radiates old-rose romance with an old-fashioned bloom form and fragrance.

Grande Dame, an easy-to-grow

HRS Member favorite, is a Hybrid Tea rose bred by legendary rose hybridizer Tom Carruth before 2008. The variety was introduced in the United States by Weeks Wholesale Rose Grower, Inc. in 2011. **Grande Dame** is a cross between *Meredith*, a light pink Hybrid Tea rose, and *Wild Blue Yonder*, a ruby red-purple Grandiflora rose, both of which were also bred by Tom Carruth.

One may typically think of a Hybrid Tea rose as a rose borne singly on a long stem. But often times, **Grande Dame's** pointed ovoid buds open to feature very large, full blooms in slightly nodding clusters which are more reminiscent of Grandiflora roses. When the variety is in full bloom, she is definitely an

Continued on Page 2

Non-UGC Rose Spotlight: *Oklahoma*

By Cathy Matsuzaki

The old-time classic rose **Oklahoma** is a beautiful Hybrid Tea rose with a rich, dark red coloration, which becomes nearly-black velvet-red in warmer weather. The **Oklahoma** rose was developed at Oklahoma State University by Herbert C. Swim and O. L. Weeks before 1963, and it was introduced in the United States by Weeks Wholesale Rose Grower, Inc. in 1964.

Bred in the same era as legendary roses *Mister Lincoln* (Swim & Weeks, 1964) and *JFK* (Boerner, 1965), **Oklahoma** is classified as a non-patent rose. These rose varieties, which have patents over 20 years old, can mostly be found being sold in *cigar-packs* in big-box retailers or garden centers. Nevertheless, these classic non-patent rose varieties are



Photo by Marsha Yokomichi

still heavily sought after by rosarians wishing to grow them for their beautiful form and intoxicating fragrance.

Oklahoma is a cross between *Chrysler Imperial*, a classic dark red Hybrid tea rose, and *Charles*

Continued on Page 2

UGC Rose: *Grande Dame*

Continued from Page 1



Photo by
Myrna Cariaga

impressive sight to behold with an abundance of beautiful bright pink blossoms covering the bush.

Each fully double bloom averages 4-3/4 inches in diameter with a 26 to 40 petal count. **Grande Dame** has a strong, damask, fruity fragrance, and makes an excellent cut flower to enjoy in a vase because its medium-length stems have very few thorns.

Growing tall, upright and bushy, **Grande Dame** can reach heights of 5-1/2 to 6-1/4 feet tall and widths of up to 4 feet at maturity. The semi-glossy, lush medium green foliage provides a perfect

background for these gorgeous pink roses.

Grande Dame has proven itself to be very heat tolerant and is thriving under the full Hawaiian sun in the Showcase Rose Garden on the far Ewa-Mauka end. As you stroll down the main pathway, you can't miss her showy clusters of hot pink roses as she will surely catch your eye and make you take notice of her.

Standing at a height of over 5 feet tall, her statuesque appearance is impressive. Equally impressive are the facts that **Grande Dame** is very disease resistant, has a fast-repeat bloom cycle, and is almost always in bloom.

Sources: <https://www.helpmefind.com/gardening/1.php?l=2.61777>; <https://www.weeksroses.com/product/grande-dame/roses>; and <https://www.regannursery.com/rose/Grande-Dame>

Non-UGC Rose: *Oklahoma*

Continued from Page 1



Mallerin, another crimson Hybrid tea rose. In 2004, the **Oklahoma** rose was designated as the official state flower of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma's long pointed buds gracefully unfurl into large, fully double high-centered blooms. Each blossom averages 5-inches in diameter with a 45 to 50 petal count. **Oklahoma** is very fragrant with a strong old-rose, sweet aroma, making it an ideal cut flower to enjoy in a vase, especially with its long and straight stems.

Oklahoma rose plants are vigorous growers and can grow quite tall from 4 feet up to 8 feet in height at maturity, with a spread of up to 4 feet in width. Bushes are fully cloaked in matte, dark green,

leathery foliage. Surprisingly, it is very resistant to rose diseases when compared to Powdery Mildew magnet *Mister Lincoln* which was introduced a year later by the same hybridizers.

As with nearly all roses, **Oklahoma** thrives best in full sunlight producing a gorgeous and eye-catching display when they are in full bloom.

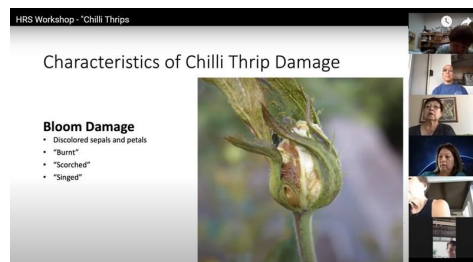
Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa_Oklahoma; <https://www.helpmefind.com/rose/1.php?l=2.4528>; <https://www.weeksroses.com/product/oklahoma/roses>; and <https://www.heirloomroses.com/oklahoma.html>



Photo courtesy of
Rose Society of Tucson

Non-patent roses are typically sold in "cigar packs" at local garden centers and big-box retailers.

Chilli Thrips WS



Continued from Page 1

flowers from our gardens showed it when we hosted our Fall Rose Show. Scorched petals and leaves unlike anything that we had ever seen before with no remedy in sight. It wasn't until Myrna consulted with our friend Baldo "The Bug Man" Villegas, a Master Rosarian and Entomologist from California, and he diagnosed our problem as not just Thrips but specifically **Chilli Thrips** in late 2007.

Luckily, our challenges with **Chilli Thrips** began to subside almost immediately with the first application of the proper insecticide and the rest is history. We now know what to look for as early signs of damage from the pest and can immediately take care of the problem before it becomes severe. Our main purpose in doing this workshop was to inform members that **Chilli Thrips** can become a big problem in their gardens if left unchecked. However, with proper treatment, it is one of the easiest pests to control in our rose gardens.

If you missed the live-workshop, please check out the Members Only section of our website or [click here](#) to watch the recorded version.

Next up will be a virtual workshop on **Integrated Pest Management & Attracting Beneficial Insects to Your Garden** on Saturday, April 23, 2022, 10am – 11:15am via Zoom.

Please plan to join us for what is sure to be another information-packed workshop! Please watch for an email notice to sign up for the workshop coming soon.

Rose Care Info: Chilli Thrips

By Marsha Yokomichi
HRS Master Rosarian

In the U.S., previous detections of **Chilli Thrips** occurred in Florida in 1991 and 1994, but the most recent outbreak dates back to October 2005. **Chilli** (spelled with a double "l") **Thrips** got its name because they were first discovered on Chili (spelled with one "l") Pepper plants. The spelling of the name (with a double "l") was adapted by U.S. Entomologists to preserve the more common spelling of "Chilli" by international authors.

There are over 150 plants in over 40 plant families that play host to **Chilli Thrips** so eradication from your yard can sometimes be difficult if you don't treat all of your plants.

Close Cousin of Flower Thrips

Western Flower Thrips are common in our local gardens as most people recognize these brown or black bugs that infest gardenias and pikakes. However, unlike Flower Thrips which mainly feed on flower pollen (damage usually just appears on the petals of light-colored roses), **Chilli Thrips** feed on plant tissue.

Damage that is Far More Devastating

Chilli Thrips feed on plants by using a "rasping" motion to scrape away the surface of leaves, buds, and canes then suck the sap from the wounds that they have inflicted. **Chilli Thrips** leave behind a distinct bronze or brownish stain on leaves, flowers, and canes. Damaged leaves may curl unnaturally and appear distorted. They may also cause stunted growth, dwarfed leaves, and brittle buds.



It's important to note that once you get rid of **Chilli Thrips**, the staining damage that they caused to the canes of your roses is only cosmetic. Perfectly normal shoots and roses are able to grow from these canes so it is not necessary to remove them from your plants.



Photo by [Lance Osborne](#), Entomology and Nematology Department, University of Florida.



Description and Its Life-Cycle

At full-grown length, the **Chilli Thrip** measures less than 2mm and even in its adult form are extremely difficult to see without the aid of a microscope. They are a fraction of the size of Western Flower Thrips. In warm and dry weather, the **Chilli Thrip** can develop from egg to adult in less than two weeks. Therefore, left unchecked, the problems that they cause in your garden can grow progressively worse very quickly.

Control

While the low-toxicity chemical Spinosad in the form of Conserve SC and the less potent Monterey Insect Garden Spray seems to be the most effective treatment, chemical resistance to this option can become an issue with repeated use.

However, if you practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods in your garden and have a healthy supply of beneficial insects, perhaps just one or two treatments may be enough to get the **Chilli Thrips**

population under control. Potential natural predators such Lady Bugs, Green Lacewings, and Parasitic Wasps may be finding this "new" type of thrip appetizing.

As with all insecticides, it is recommended to use Spinosad only after damage has been spotted in your garden. To prevent the buildup of chemical-resistance and also to preserve beneficial insects, insecticides should never be used as a preventative measure. As always, the goal for use of insecticides should just be to help get populations of bad bugs under control so that beneficial insects can gain the upper hand.

Sources: <https://extensionentomology.tamu.edu/insects/chilli-thrips/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scirtothrips_dorsalis



All photos by Myrna Cariaga unless otherwise noted.



Armchair Traveler: The Rose Garden at Hearst Castle San Simeon, CA

By Marsha Yokomichi
All photos by Myrna Cariaga

A few years ago, Myrna and I had a chance to visit the **Garden at Hearst Castle** in San Simeon, CA.



Situated in Central California about a four-hour's drive from either Los Angeles or San Francisco, lies a fabulous estate built by William Randolph Hearst. William's father,

Senator George Hearst was a wealthy businessman/politician and purchased the initial 40,000 acres of land where the estate is located.

William himself, a successful businessman, publisher and politician, inherited the land and also later purchased thousands of additional acres in the surrounding area.



A view of the Neptune Pool.

Casa Grande, the opulent home with over 100 rooms is the main attraction at *La Cuesta Encantada* which translates to "The Enchanted Hill" but the surrounding **Garden at Hearst Castle** is equally breathtaking.

William R. Hearst hired architect Julia Morgan in 1919 not only to design the home but also every



aspect of the garden. She was the landscape designer and he chose the plants and the locations where he wanted them planted.

William was very fond of roses having grown up seeing them flourishing in his grandparents' and parents' gardens. Although there aren't many historical records of the rose varieties that he did grow at the estate, it is estimated that they ranged in the hundreds.

A restoration of the gardens was undertaken several years ago with the planting of over 500 roses in the plans. Some roses were historic representations of the varieties once grown there and others were newer disease-resistant varieties.



I would have loved to visit the **Garden at Hearst Castle** on our recent trip to California to see how the roses were growing but the estate has been closed due to heavy rainstorms which damaged the roads there in January 2021.

The repairs should be completed soon so make sure to check out the

Hearst Castle website to see if they have reopened if you have plans to visit the area. The Castle and garden are located at 750 Hearst Castle Road, San Simeon, CA 93452.

The California State Parks operates and maintains the castle as a historic monument and museum. There is no charge to visit the Garden at Hearst Castle but be sure to take one of the many guided tours of the premises while you are there.

Sources:

<https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/7803287/restoration-of-heritage-roses-at-hearst-castle> and <https://hearstcastle.org/>



Side Note: Patricia Hearst is the granddaughter of William R. Hearst. Patricia was the victim of an infamous kidnapping by the Symbionese Liberation Army in 1974.

The HRS Rose Petals newsletter is published on a monthly basis. If you would like to submit an article and or photos, please email to:

myokomichi@hawaii.rr.com for possible inclusion in a future edition.

HRS Rose Petals Newsletter
Marsha Yokomichi, Editor
Post Office Box 1932
Honolulu, HI 96805